

Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.

INDIANAPOLIS, DEC. 10, 1846.

The following will be the permanent terms of the *Indiana State Sentinel*:
One copy, one year, in advance, \$2.00
Five copies, one year, " " " 10.00
Ten copies, one year, " " " 20.00
Twenty copies, one year, " " " 40.00
Published three times a week during the session.
One copy, one year, in advance, \$1.00. Three copies, one year, in advance, \$3.00.

Travelling Sentinel.

As customary, the proprietors of the *Indiana State Sentinel* will issue a travelling sheet during the coming session of the Legislature. The best of Reports have been engaged exclusively for this paper, and no pains will be spared to give the fullest, earliest and most correct intelligence on all subjects. The paper will be of double number size, (same as the weekly) and affords at one dollar the session, in all cases in advance.

The proprietors would respectfully solicit the aid of their friends in procuring subscribers, as a very large expense is necessarily involved during the session.
Our contemporaries will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions, which shall be reciprocated by every means in our power.
G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.

To Correspondents.

J. H. S. Huntington. XX received, and shall be happy to receive the balance. Accept our acknowledgments.
We thank our friends in Parker county for a copy of *My new*, which we have forwarded to the printer of *the*, with a view to its publication in the *Indiana State Sentinel*. We have no self-doubt of the Democracy will ultimately and soon cause Parker to take a high rank upon the Democratic side.

Editorial Convention.

The editors and ex-editors now in the city are requested to assemble at the State Library in the Capitol on Wednesday forenoon, 11 o'clock. Dinner will be prepared at Mr. Blackledge's, Kinder Buildings.
The address will be delivered in the basement of Robert's Chapel in the evening, to which the public generally are invited.

The *MAILS*.—Late mails have been so wet from various causes, as to have portions almost entirely destroyed. The postmaster has hit upon an excellent plan to secure such as are at all legible, directed, viz: putting them in a baker's oven. These facts will account for delay and non-reception of various papers.

In noticing the result of the recent special election in Monroe county, we stated that we were informed that no less than six professed democrats doggedly remained in the field, and thus caused the election of a whig. We have since learned that one of the six aspirants, JACOB L. PAYNE, had magnanimity enough to withdraw from the canvass previous to the election, and did what he could to effect that unanimity so necessary not only to the success, but also to the character, of the party and its professions. By this act, in our opinion, he has gained quite as much honor as he could have acquired by an election, and proved that he was entitled to the confidence of the Democracy of Monroe, who, we feel confident, will ere long give substantial evidence of it. We thank Mr. Payne, not only for ourselves, but in behalf of the Democratic party of the State.

Our destiny to overspread this entire North America with the almost miraculous progress of our population and power—organized under that admirable federal principle which can govern equally a continent or a county—with a vast skeleton framework of railroads, and an infinitely ramified nervous system of magnetic telegraphs—we regard as not less certain than the rising of that sun, which, day after day, wonders at the visible growing of this incomprehensible young nation; which began with a handful or two on the James river and Plymouth Rock, and grew to overshadow a hemisphere, and like the insatiable Oliver, still "asks for more." Our past ratio of increase has been that of doubling every quarter of a century. What is there to arrest this law? Is not science daily discovering more and more boundless improvements to increase the sum of human comforts, lengthening life, and favor increasing multiplication? A hundred years hence—within the period destined to be witnessed by thousands of pairs of eyes which have already smiled to meet the light—would bring us up, according to this law, to more than three hundred millions. California and Canada, forsooth! Why shall we by that time want the little islands which we shall smile to have called Great Britain, to serve as a Botany Bay for a penitentiary colony;—though heaven forefend that the worst convicts ever to be sent there should be treated with the brutally crushing oppression extended to her own white slave population by that Tartaric of nations which now possesses them!

GOLD AND SILVER.—According to a document published in the *Journal of Mines*, of St. Petersburg, the following amounts of gold, silver and platinum appear to have been coined and circulated in the Russian Empire, from 1664 to 1844, or 180 years:

Year	Gold rubles	Silver roubles	Platinum do.
From 1664 to 1742	1,028,419	56,298,594	
" 1742 to 1762	1,416,159	39,836,454	
" 1762 to 1797	15,937,693	70,940,817	
" 1797 to 1801	2,169,243	10,018,471	
" 1801 to 1824	42,146,465	110,963,808	
" 1824 to 1844	128,810,360	63,278,888	3,468,571

Total . . . 191,508,401 314,638,092 3,468,571
Equivalent, in silver roubles, to . . . 539,615,065
Or, in dollars . . . 289,807,500
Amounts equivalent, according to the present rates of the metals, to 545,800,317 silver roubles, or 2,181,441,000 francs. Besides, copper was coined, during the same interval, for about 200,000,000 of francs. Of the total for the 30 years, (258,333 lbs.) the Ural mines have furnished about 5 parts in 6; those of Siberia the remaining 6th.

It will be observed that gold has more than two-thirds been produced in the last eighteen years.
In the Constitution of Texas, it is proposed to incorporate this novel feature: "That each citizen of the new State shall hold his farm, of a certain size, free from all claims and legal process. Of course, if a man wants credit, it must be had on some other basis than the land he owns. Such a provision, it is thought, will have a good effect, by the strong inducements it holds out to every citizen to become interested in the soil."

Our Mexican *spurs* and American *butte* are still regarded with curiosity by visitors. It is hard to decide which is the greatest curiosity. Young men are not permitted to inspect the *butte*, for fear of injurious nervous impressions.

We think it exceedingly desirable that a wain shall occasionally break its promise and get prosecuted for his faithlessness.—*Louisville Journal*.

Why? Because you think it better to be prosecuted than "ridden on a rail" out of Connecticut!

CAPT. WALKER.—This gallant Texas Ranger has arrived at Washington. He is the observed of all observers. They are getting up a public demonstration of gratitude for his brilliant services.

Webster's Falsifications Exposed.

Webster, in his late story speech at Faneuil Hall, Boston, asserted that the Mexican war was altogether a Presidential measure, unconstitutional in its inception, and that the President was obnoxious to impeachment for the course he had pursued. The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* takes notice of these declarations of the Federal leader, and gives a succinct statement of facts, in opposition to the assertions made by him, which cannot fail to satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the baseness of Mr. Webster.

"The truth of history must be vindicated," as Mr. Benton said on the Oregon question. The truth of history must be vindicated also as to the Mexican question. "Who voted for the war bill?" was the pertinent question of "a person in the gallery" at Faneuil Hall. It was replied,—"No one voted for it, the war was made by the President!" If the fact was so, then the President ought to be impeached, and the inference was not only admitted, but enforced by the orator, and applauded by his respectable auditory. In my opinion those Senators and members of the House who admitted that the President made the war, or could, in any Constitutional sense, make it, were unfaithful to the Constitution.

The orator went further, and vindicated the action of Congress on the war bill, as having been rendered necessary by the acts of the President. Now here is an issue upon a question of historical fact, and one of vast importance in reference to Constitutional principle. When Senators admit that a war has been made without legislative sanction, there is an end of the Constitution itself. The fact implies a great neglect of constitutional duty by the Senate as a portion of the war making power. But the fact is? Is Congress released from all responsibility for the war?

I, for one, am not prepared to release Congress of their due share of the responsibility. I pass over the tedious and frigid proceedings of the House on the President's war message. I look for the House to present the Senate, where cooler councils are supposed to prevail. What was the reception of the message there?

Mr. Calhoun, in one of the most admirable speeches he ever made in his life, opposed the invasion of an entire nation of people, being fearful, as he said, that it would be considered as an endorsement of the message. Mr. Calhoun made an effort to procure a postponement of the subject. He declared to his friends that if he could obtain a postponement for a single day, he would find means to prevent a declaration of war. He was without support from the Whigs or any other quarter.

Half a dozen Whigs, Mr. J. M. Clayton, Mr. R. Johnson, Mr. John of Louisiana, Mr. Davis, Mr. T. Clayton, and Mr. Crittenden, by uniting with him, and pressing the postponement, could have carried it. The bill came up, and so far did the Senate for war, that they would not allow its reference.

The debate that followed was upon the construction of the bill and the message, and upon their objects. The question of war or no war was distinctly presented and discussed, and the Senate demanded open, undisguised, flagrant war.

The real question before the Senate was, whether they would agree to a bill simply to provide means for repelling invasion; or whether they should go further and declare war. They decided upon the latter course.

The President had no power to repel invasion, during the recess of Congress; but during the session, he must call on Congress for means. Congress could have limited their legislation to this object. But they did not. They embraced, with impotent haste, the proposition of war. The President had no power to repel invasion, during the recess of Congress; but during the session, he must call on Congress for means. Congress could have limited their legislation to this object. But they did not. They embraced, with impotent haste, the proposition of war.

Mr. Crittenden was willing to vote for the bill, without any preamble. Mr. Benton, on the other hand, supported the preamble, and argued that war existed, and by the act of invading Texas. The boundary question he said had nothing to do with it. We can't go to Mexico to ask about boundaries; for she denies the existence of such a State as Texas. She claims the whole of it. He also urged, that we had taken Texas into the Union, with the Rio Grande as the boundary, we were bound to defend it.—The action of Mexico had been as aggressive as if the whole force of Government had been attacked and destroyed.

The question of the Whig Senators was willing to vote for the bill, and thus declare war, but would not concur with the President, that Mexico had made war. On that point, they expressed no opinion. Mr. Calhoun took the strongest and boldest stand of any one against the bill.

The question was to be taken, he rose and said,—"I will not vote for the bill without the preamble. It is a solemn declaration of war to Mexico and the world. I cannot approve of this step, and shall therefore remain silent."

The bill passed by a vote of forty to two. When Mr. Crittenden's name was called he answered "ay, without the preamble." So also did Mr. Upham. Messrs. Berrien, and Evans, and Calhoun refused to vote. There were but two Senators who gave a direct vote against the bill, viz: Thomas Clayton and John D. Webster. In Webster's case, while the bill was matured and passed. But the newspapers announced, upon some authority probably, that if present, he would have voted for it.

Mr. Calhoun's ground was distinctly this: There is no existing war according to the strictness of the Constitution. He distinguished between hostilities and war; and God forbid, said he, that he should ever confound one with the other. There might be invasion without war, and the President was authorized to repel invasion without war.

But, said he, he was *sworn* to make war, and it is for us to determine whether we shall be declared or not. When we pass this bill, a state of war will exist. It was in this aspect that he deprecated the undignified precipitation of the Senate.

The distinction that Mr. Calhoun had made was acknowledged by Senators generally to be just, and Mr. Benton so put the case. Two questions were presented by the President. He announces the fact of the invasion;—that was one thing. "He then proposes to Congress to carry on against Mexico, on a scale commensurate with the exigency of the occasion."

The two distinct questions were distinguished between Mexico and the U. States, similar in principle to the Message sent to Congress in 1812. It was a manifesto, to go before the world, in justification of a declaration of war on our part. It stated as cause for war "the grievous wrongs inflicted on our citizens by Mexico, through a long period of years," and which were unredressed.

The propositions of the Message were these: Hostilities have commenced on the part of Mexico, and a state of war so far exists; for, as every body knows, one party can make a war, and the other need not make a peace. This is the first proposition, which formed the base of the preamble adopted by Congress.

Next, he asks Congress to afford means to rescue Taylor and his force, and repel invasion. Congress might have stopped here, but they did not.

Then, the President recapitulates the manifold wrongs inflicted upon by Mexico, and calls for war. This Congress might have refused.

These three propositions were all debated in the Senate; and the Senate embraced the whole three by an overwhelming vote.

Now, those who choose to say it, may say that "nobly voted for the war, and that the President made it himself."

GENERAL SCOTT.—The "North American," in an article filled with flattery and bombast, which is intended to disparage the Administration and glorify General Scott, speaks of the latter as the "chained eagle who wears on his heart against the chain that keeps him from the field of glory."

We know that the "Eagle," by refusing to go to Mexico, had lost all his tail feathers, (alias, his chance for the Presidency,) which seemed to be so much the object of his care; but we did not know that he had been engaged in denuding his breast also. He must now be exposed *front and rear*, and might, with propriety, be represented as being diffidently denuded—a picked bird.—*Southern Standard*.

LIBERTY PARTY IDENTICAL WITH FEDERALISM.—The Boston Atlas of October 10, thus alludes to the swallowing up of the so called "Liberty party" in New Hampshire and Maine, by the federal party:—"We see signs—and we rejoice to see them—that many of the men who would themselves in the ranks of the misguided 'Liberty party' are discovering their error, and are becoming convinced that the only way of rationally effecting the objects they desire to attain, is to fall into the ranks of the Whig party and give their aid in that direction. They have done this in New Hampshire, and are doing in Maine."

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Reported for the State Sentinel.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 7, 1846.

The Senate was called to order by the Hon. J. G. Read, who directed a call of the Senate, whereupon all the Senators answered to their names except Messrs. Benton, Edwards and Winchell. The new Senators having produced their credentials and taken the oath administered by the Hon. John W. Wright, Pres't. Judge of the 9th Judicial Circuit, took their seats.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to the election of Principal Secretary of the Senate, which resulted as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
James Taylor	16	16	18	21	21	21	24
Lowell	4	3	5	3	4	2	
Test	3	2	1	1	1	1	
Scattering	1	2	1	1	1	1	

Mr. Jones receiving a majority of all the votes given, was declared elected Principal Secretary of the Senate, and was sworn in by the Hon. Judge Wright.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to the election of Assistant Secretary, which resulted as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Franklin	3	4	4	3	3	2	
Bradley	3	4	3	3	3	5	
Morrison	11	9	10	10	11	7	
Robinson	20	19	19	19	19	19	
Emerson	3	3	2	5	7	7	
Hutchins	3	2	4	19	19	16	
Albertson	1	4	4	4	4	5	
Scattering	3	2	4	4	1	5	
Riley	2	4	4	1	5		

On motion of Mr. Edmonston, the Senate adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to the election of Assistant Secretary.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Morrison	11	15	15	16	19		
Emerson	4	3	5	5			
Bradley	8	3	1	3	3		
Riley	2	1					
Franklin	2	1					
Daggy	2	1					
Lowell	9	16	21	25			

Mr. Lowe having received a majority of all the votes given, was declared elected Assistant Secretary of the Senate and was sworn into office.

On motion the Senate proceeded to the election of Door-keeper. Tellers: Messrs. Logan and Murphy.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
McLaughlin	16	19	23	22	18		
Miller	11	14	19	21	28		
Hawes	3	1	1				
Clark	3	2	2	2			
Bacon	1	6					
Payne	1	2	1	1			
Scattering	1	3	1	1			
Ball	2	2	1	1			

Mr. Miller, being elected, was sworn into office. Mr. Harris offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the House and the Senate have elected John R. Jones, Principal Secretary, Jacob B. Lowe, Assistant Secretary, and David Miller, Door-keeper, and are ready to proceed to business, which was adopted.

And on resolution by Mr. Holloway, that the Reporters of the several papers of Indianapolis be allowed seats in the Senate, was adopted.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 7, 1846.

The House being called to order by F. M. Williams, Assistant Clerk of the last House of Representatives, all the members appeared, produced their credentials, and were sworn into office by the Hon. J. Lockhart, except Battell of Vanderburgh, and Jensen of Hamilton, who were absent.

The House then proceeded to the election of Speaker, Dowling and Crookshank, tellers. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Carnan received	54 votes.
Cravens	21
Scattering	19

Mr. Carnan having received a majority of all the votes given, was declared elected Speaker. He was then conducted to the chair by Hon. Fuller and Mr. Dole. Mr. Carnan then addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I fully appreciate the honor you have done me in electing me your presiding officer. I am also aware of my want of familiarity with the rules of this House, so necessary to a prompt discharge of the duties of this station; but with your kind indulgence and hearty co-operation in the preservation of order, I have no doubt we shall be able to transact business not only pleasantly, but profitably. Of one thing you may rest assured, gentlemen, and that is, no matter whether my decisions as Speaker may be in accordance with your own notion of what may be right or not, they shall be the honest conclusions of my own mind, uninfluenced by any other feeling than the single one of faithfully and impartially discharging the duties of this chair. Permit me, gentlemen, in conclusion, to return my thanks for the honor you have conferred on me.

The House then proceeded to the election of Principal Clerk, Messrs. Stewart and Miller tellers. The following is the result of the different balloting:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
J. H. Farquhar received	18	16	11	9	8
L. Bollman	11	12	16	16	18
J. M. Wallace	18	17	20	19	11
M. S. Ward	21	33	42	45	51
D. H. Long	11	7	2	2	0
Untham	2	1	0	0	0
Scattering	10	10	11	2	2

Mr. Ward, having received a majority of all the votes given, was declared elected Speaker.

The House, upon motion, then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met, and on motion, proceeded to the election of Assistant Clerk. The following is the result of the balloting:

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.
Francis M. Williams	48	50			
J. M. Barclay	16	33			
Scattering	28	14			

Mr. Williams having received the requisite number of votes, was declared elected.

On motion, the House proceeded next to the election of Door-keeper, and upon the third ballot, N. B. Markle was elected.

Ordered that the Senate be informed that the House is fully organized and prepared for Legislative business.

On motion, the House adjourned.

The following are fair specimens of the slang and slander of leading whig papers, as well as their consistency. Liars seldom act systematically, and consequently, as in this case, often expose one another.

NEW TREATY AT WASHINGTON.—It has for some days been reported from the Federal Metropolis that Col. Benton has given in his unqualified adhesion to the ruling dynasty, and will be the Administration leader in the Senate in the coming session. We have just learned what is the *quid pro quo* of this adhesion. Col. Benton's son-in-law, J. C. Fremont, who was recently jumped over three or four grades of his seniors in the Army, and from a Lieutenant made a Lieutenant Colonel, has been appointed Governor of California! So Stoughton, Stevenson, Mason and all are adrift. Fremont is to be the autocrat of the new empire, as the price of "Old Bullion's" support of the tottering Executive. Such is the advantage of having a powerful friend at Court. Such is the game which great men (in station) play, using for dice the bones of the undistinguished multitude. We have this information freely, of course, but from such a source that we feel very sure of its authenticity.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The following extract from a Washington letter in the Richmond Whig contradicts the rumored reconciliation between Col. Benton and the Administration.—*Id. Journal*.

"You may depend on it, as far as Col. Benton is himself to be relied on, that there is no foundation for the rumor of any explanation or reconciliation between Benton and the President and the whig staff organ on which the President plays." Whatever these relations were, when the great Missouri Mammoth walked over and demolished the 54 40 men, such are now. Of the organ he speaks with unreserved contempt, and says if it had been nurtured then as now, it would have broken down even Jackson's Administration. The promotion of his accomplished son-in-law, Fremont, he regards, not as *favor* from the Administration, but as the due regard of superior intellect and enterprise."

ORACLE.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, under date of 11th ult., writes that "it is possible that the impeachment of President Polk will be moved in the House, on the first day of the session. Mr. Webster will be one of the judges."

Senators.

Counties.

Names.	D. W.	D. W.
Allen, A. W. and H.	1	0
Barnes, H. and J.	1	0
Brown and M.	1	0
Brown, H. and T.	1	0
Wm. Berry.	1	0
C. Taylor.	1	0
Wm. B. Carter.	1	0
Carroll and Clinton.	1	0
Crawford.	1	0
Davies and M.	1	0
Henry.	1	0
Deaburn.	1	0
Decatur.	1	0
Elkhart, &c.	1	0
Fayette and Union.	1	0
J. S. Davis.	1	0
Fountain.	1	0
Franklin.	1	0
Garrison, D.	1	0
Gibson, P. and D.	1	0
Hendricks.	1	0
Harris.	1	0
Hancock and M.	1	0
Jackson.	1	0
Jefferson.	1	0
Knox.	1	0
Lawrence.	1	0
A. L. Colburn, and L.	1	0
Mission.	1	0
Morgan.	1	0
Montgomery.	1	0
Noble, &c.	1	0
Owen and Greene.	1	0
Posey and V.	1	0
Putnam.	1	0
Richmond.	1	0
Ripley.	1	0
Randolph, B. and J.	1	0
Shelby.	1	0
Switzerland and O.	1	0
St. Joseph, M. and L.	1	0
Tipton.	1	0
Vermilion.	1	0
Vigo, S. and C.	1	0
D. Montgomery, &c.	1	0
Warlick.	1	0
Wayne.	1	0
A. M. Bradbury.	2	0
E. D. Holloway.	1	0
D. D. Logan.	1	0
Washington.	1	0

Those in *Italics* are new members.

Members of the House.

25	Adams and Wells,	John A. Davis,
the votes	Allen,	Christian
of the	Barlow,	Epfrum
of Door-	Beckford and J.	Wm. F. J.
	Benson,	Stephen M.
	Brown,	Wm. A.
18	Carroll,	Robert G.
38	Cass and R.,	Hervey B.
	Clark,	Wm. S. P.
	Clay,	Thomas C.
	Clinton and T.	John D.
	Crawford and O.,	John Leane
1	Davies and M.,	James F.
	Deaburn,	S. S. Mon
	Decatur,	Zachary
	DeKalb and Steuben,	Alcin
	Delaware,	P. Hamilton
	Dubois,	George W.
	Elkhart,	Geo. H. F.
	Fayette,	A. J. Stor
	Fountain,	John A.
	Franklin,	John A.
	Fulton, M. and S.,	Geo. May
1846.	Gibson,	E. D. Cro
William,	Grant,	S. Wiley
atives, all	Greene,	Smith Mil
and, except	Hamilton,	Andrew J.
on, who	Hancock,	John Jon
Speaker,	Harrison,	Jesse Lut
allot re-	Henry,	Sam. Jos
tes.	Hamington and W.	Wm. A.
	Jackson,	S. Stamma
	Jefferson,	J. Powell
	Jennings,	Mede W.
all the	Johnson,	W. H. Har
as there	Knot,	W. Hende
no res-	Kosciusko,	F. Holl
in elect-	Lagrange,	Allen H.
of my	Lake and Porter,	Giledey
no, so no	Laporte,	John N. C
in this	Lawrence,	Stephen
co-ope-	Leason,	John Y.
rely, but	Madison,	Harvey E
gentle-	Mann,	F. W.
as possi-	Marion,	S. Stewa
of possi-	Miami,	Geo. W.
cons con-	Monroe,	Wm. W.
partially	Montgomery,	S. B. C.
gentle-	Morgan,	W. Moor
the hon-	Noble,	Saa'l H.
principal	Oran and P.,	Geo. W.
follow-	Owens,	John S.
ing, 5th	Parke,	Francis H.
9 8	Perry,	Sherman
19 19	Posey,	Isaac F.
2 51	Putnam,	Thomas P
2 0	Randolph,	John W.
0 0	Ripley,	James K.
2 2	Rush,	Wm. D.
the votes	Scott,	R. N. R.
	Shelley,	G. B. Th
the result	Spencer,	Richard J.
	St. Joseph,	John Hal
	Sullivan,	Magnus S
	Tippacanoe,	Henry S.
	Union,	D. Scott
number	Vanderburgh,	J. Griffi
of section	Vermillion,	James H.
of House	Vigo,	J. M. Hu
ness.	Wabash,	W. Thoon
	Warren,	Horatio H
	Warrick,	Jas. M. H
	Washington,	Wilson H
	Wayne,	Thos. S.
the slaug		Ben
of my,		Silas Oak
use one		Thomas S
		Philip M
		John V
		Chas. J.
		Wm. P.
		John Dov
		Wm. K. K
		Jacob D.
		Colbrath
		Them Fu
		Om L.
		Thomas
		Solomon
		Wm. B. B.
		Robert M.
		Democrats